The Athenian Mercury

Saturday. July I. 1693.

7 E had some time since a Letter fent us, defiring our Opinion of the Nature of Plants, As whether they are capable of pain when cut, or broken, &c. To which we shall endeavour to give a full Answer?

Answ. Whether the Nature of this Question may cause a greater pity for the Querist and Author, or furprize in the Reader, at the Novelty, is no great matter: But perhaps the prejudice may not be altogether fo great, after a few Observations for the At-

firmative, as may appear at first fight.

We shall first consider their Generation; they have now for some thousand Years lain under the same icandal that Infects have, viz. That they are produc'd by Equivocal Generation. It would be too tedious (only for Comparisons sake) to run over the old receiv'd Opinions, that Salt holds the place of the Mafculine Seed, and Humidity the Feminine, and by this means Excrements produce Beetles, Flies, Worms, and other Infects, Sweat and Urine produce Lice and Fleas, the flime of Marshes generates Frogs, being very Nitrous, Boats of Salt produce Rats, which conceive others by licking the Salt, Bees come from Oxen, Hornets from Horles, Scorpions from Crabfish, the Marrow of a Back-bone turns to a Serpent, with a hundied more fuch fabulous idle Stories; for by the help of Microscopes We have discover'd, that all Animals and Infects, however mean and despicable, are produc'd from Parents of their own Species, even to a Knat or a Mite.

Francisco Redi, upon the innumerable Try-Redi de als that he made with putird Flesh of all Generatiforts, corrupted Cheefe, Fruits, Herbs, and one Infec-Infects themfelves, constantly found that all torum. these kinds of putrefaction only afforded a Nest and Aliment for the Young of these Infects that he admitted to come to them, and when he feal'd 'em up in Glasses, Vessels cover'd wit's Paper, fine Lawn, Ge. nothing was ever produc'd, even in the warm Climate of Florence. Malpigtrius also has observ'd, that those Tumours and Excrescences of Plants, Leaves, &c. that yield Flies and Worms, are first made by fuch Infects which wound the tender buds with a hollow trunk, and deposite an Egg in the hole with a tharp corrofive liquor, which caufeth a swelling in the Leaf, and to shutterhup the Orifice. We need not add the Experiments of Lewenboeck, and others, fince now this Doctrine of Equivocal Generation is universally

As in the Generation of Infects, (which are all of Seminal production) so in Plants, Shrubs, Corn, nay, even Grass ic self, which of all Vegetatives has been supposed to spring spontaneously out of the Earth, by the help of the Sun and Rain, and proper Fermentati ons. We need not run thro all the Experiments that have been upon this Head, We shall only confine our felves to show, that nothing, even so much as Grass, is producible on the Earth without Seed, as most difputable. We need not Answer the Objection, that God Almighty commanded the Earth to bring forth Grass, fince it had the same Command for Trees bearing Fruit, and therefore cou'd only relate to the first Creation, not a continued Succession of productions after

the same manner: But to the Experiment.

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Mulpigerins (that curious Naturalist whom We have before mention'd) shows, that the Earth which has no Seed in it felf, can produce nothing at all. He caus'd to be digg'd a pretty deep Pit, and took of the Earth of it, which he put into a Glass, that he might the more conveniently see whether it produc'd Grass, or any thing else; this Gas he cover'd with fine Lawn feveral heights above one another, to keep the smallest Seeds from falling into it, as also that it might have the Conveniency of the Air; and after having expos'd this Veffel to the Air for a long time, he found nothing at all to grow in it, but having put fome Seeds into it, they sprang up, and grew immedi-

If it be Objected, that in London after the Plague Grafs grew in the Streets, being not hindred by treading upon it, and that all High-ways sprung up with Grass when unfrequented, 'tis easily Answer'd, that Seed of Grass is easily carry'd by the Wind from one place to another; but besides, there's no need of such a supply where the Roots of Grass are left behind, which will fpring up when at liberty, but in fuch places as there is neither Root nor Seed, as in the above Experiment, there will be nothing at all produc'd.

Thus the Generation of Plants, Herbs, &c. is as certainly equivocal as that of Brutes and Men, viz. produced as one Fire kindles another, and therefore no-Prerogative can be claim'd by one above another, as

to their Generation.

As to the Nutrition, Encrease, &c. of Vegetables, I come to confider them, but We shall also examine their Organs, and what Relation and Similitude they bear to those of Brutes, and consequently to Ours. Mr. Konig. Philosoph. & Med. Dr. Basil, is very positive in his Kingdom of Vegetables, that there is nothing in Animals, but there's some Resemblance of it in Plants, and for the most part they have the same Parts and Organs with them, when they geminate under the ground, the foetus which is form'd in the Matrix is visible, with him also M. Milpigurius agrees, who has so far confider'd, and curiously examin'd their Nature, "That "offers to show in Plants all the same parts which serve "to the diverse Functions of Life in Men and Beasts, such " as are for reception of the Air for the use of the plant, "those which serve to the Concoction and digestion of "the Aliment, the Circulation of the Nutritive Succus; "the Excernment or excretion of Superfluities, the "Womb, with the feveral Apartments and Membranes " which envelop the fatus. Mr. Konig gives but a very lame Definition of the Soul of Vegetables, but however he agrees with me, that this Soul is the principle of their Vegitation, and of Nutrition, Encrease, Propagation, &c. fince there's no Laws (as yet known) of matter that can cause such Circulations and Motions as are in the Succus Nutritivus, and other parts of Plants. He has very well remark'd that they have not only the fame Organs deffin'd to the fame uses, but that they refemble 'em in infinite respects, the same Accidents, and the same revolutions happen to them in common with Animals, they increase, feed, are vigorous, fick and dye. Nor can we be affar'd that they have not Thought, and are sensible of Pain and Pleasure in the proper Functions of their Nature, but we have rather some very good Reasons to believe the Affirmative. 'Tis unquestionable, that not only in different Species, but often in the very fame Kind, there is a valt difference as to the complexion and conflitution of all Creatures, thole which are most tenderly and delicately bred, give their Arteries the liberty of ipreading into extream fine branches, and thereby become extream fentible of Pain, or Pleafure; 'tis to in the Vegetative World, some Trees, Plants, Herbs, &c. that are carefully manur'd, and look'd after, are much sooner blassed than the wild Mountainous ones, which are continually expos'd to the severity of Wind and Weather; therefore if we can possibly produce some Instances of the Sensibility of Plants, we shall bid fair to prove it essential to the. whole, only by Accidents, severer Utage, difference of

Contextures, &c. it may not be so apparent in all; and it's no Argument that a thing is not, because we cannot iee or understand it. There is a Sentitive Plant growing, as Scaliger and others relate in Zonolha, a part of Tartary, where the Inhabitants low a fort of a Grain much like that of our Mellons, but somewhat longer, from which grows an Herb which they call Borrancetz, (or a Lamb) for it is just like one, having Feet, Horns, Ears; it tails much like a Crevice, and grows to the Earth by a Root which enters in at its Navel, and it Eats all the Grass about it, as far as it can reach, and dyes when it has no more Food. Anthony Pigafet (as I remember) tells us of a Tree much like a Mulberry, which has Leaves with little Feet, that it uses when fall n off the Tree to run away from those that come near it : But Pliny is very positive as to his Ballom-tree, which trembles when the Ax is near it : And Scaliger, a more credible Author (if the two last be suspected) tells us of the Arbor pudica, which upon the approach of a Man or other Animal Contracts its Boughs, and extends them again upon their Departure, which is also observable in the Spongs, there is such an Uniformity in Nature between some Plants and Animals, that there's scarce any difference but in local Motion, which yet is found in some, as the Gourd and Cucumber, which follow the Neighbouring Water, and shape their Fruit in length to reach it. The Herba Viva of Acosta folds up its Leaves and Flowers when toucht, Tulips do the same in the Evening; the Carline Thiftle, call'd The Peafants Almanack, folds up its Flowers when a Tempest is at hand; and innumerable more fuch Instances are there, which would perfwade us that all Vegetatives have Senfe as well as Life, only the ruggedness of the Contexture and Frame of most makes it imperceptible to us. We might carry the matter yet higher, but yet with a Question which we leave to the Ingenious, Whether fince they have Sense, (some of 'em at least apparently) they may not be faid to make rational Inferences, and be guided by a Soul capable of Abtract Speculations?

Quest. 2. I have an Acquaintance now in Newgate for Clipping, and I can't perswade him that 'tis a Sin, pray your thoughts upon it, if possibly it may alter his Judgment, and make him apprehend what danger he is in from the Law of God, as well as that of Man.

Anlw. There's no body that has the Cunning to know the Methods of Clipping, but he mult also have the Sense to know he is a dead Man, if he be discover'd; the confequence is, that he is a hardy wilfull Self-murderer, because he does that which (so many Examples almost every Sessions) does prove fatal to the Criminal, and who is he that being accessary to his own Destruction can flatter himself with the thoughts of impeccability? He that Clips the current Money of the Kingdom is guilty of a Cheat, and where's the difference betwixt one that robs by Wholesale and another that Thieves by Retail; 'tis a Breach of the 5th. and 9th. Command; of the Fifth, for under the Term Father and Mother is univertally understood not only our Natural Parents, but all Magistrates, Princes, Kings, &c. but this firikes at the Regal Power, thro' the bare Effigies stampt upon the Money : The Ninth, in the Cheat, and Coveting what is not our own. Such as would confine the Fifth Command to Natural Parents, may be fufficiently affur'd of a greater Latitude, if they Confider the Penalty (if the Condition is not performed) of living but a little time in the Land which the Lord his God giveth him; for the Negative is always imploy'd under a contrary Supposition: And how many Instances do we find of Persons who are cut off in the midst of their days, for this and other irreverend and ill Misdemeanours to the Patriots or Fathers of their Countrey, and the wholfom establisht Laws. To think this is no Sin, is to Condemn the Prudence and Knowledge of to many great and good Men who have establisht fuch a Penalty for it, and yet continue it. But what is yet of ladder Consequence to these deluded Wretches, they may with Terror Consider, that Magistrates are let up by God, therefore whoever flights that Ordinance condemns God himfelf, who has Commanded us to be

Subject and Obedient to Magistrates and Laws, not only for Wrath or Fear of Punishment, but for Conscience; therefore this Honour to them will be exacted and brought into the great Account at the last Day. Besides all this, the many Mischiefs and Inconveniencies that this Trade of Clipping would soon involve a Common-wealth into, as to Trade, &c. especially in all Forreign Exchanges of Moneys, where such Money would go but for its Weight. Lastly, Such Persons are to consider that God is just, and would not permit such grievous Punishments to fall upon them, if their Sins did not deserve it, and therefore instead of extenuating their Guilt, they ought to humble themselves, and rather aggravate their Sins if possibly they may find Grace to Repent and be Pardon'd.

Court in Broad-street, near the Royal Exchange, London, is now Open'd; where Algebra, Geometry, and all the usual parts of the Mathematicks will be Taught. By R. Sault, Math. Profess. Those that desire, may be Instructed abroad. Youth Boarded. The Undertaker Obliges himself to Teach by Letters in any place in England, with the same Expedition and Success as by a Personal Attendance, when once a Correspondence is settled

Adbertisements.

There is now in the Press, The History of the Famous Edict of NANTS. In Four Volumes. Which contains an Account of All the Persecutions and Remarkable Occurrences that have been in France, since its first Publication, 'till this present Time: Exactly drawn out of all the Publick and Private Memoirs that it was possible to procure. This Elaborate Work is Translated from the French Copy, Printed by Authority of the States of Holland and West-friezland. Any Gentlemen that are Curious to have a fuller Account of this Undertaking, may see a Printed Specimen of it at the Undertaker's, John Dunton at the Raven in the Poultrey.

Lixir Stomachicum: Or, the great Cordial Elixir for the Stomach; of a delicate Flavour, and pleasant bitterish Taste: Not Purging, but Cordial only; to be drank at any time, (but especially in a Morning) in any Liquor, as Ale, Tea, Mum, Canary, White-Wine, A Dram of Branch, &c. It makes the best Purlin the World in Ale, and in Canary, Tea, &c. very pleasant and whole some, far exceeding Purl made of Wormwood, which (being so bot and drying) burts the Sight, and drys the Blood very much: This having the Quintescence of all the Ingredients of the bitter Draught in it, and many other excellent Stomachicks and Antiscorbaticks brought into a small quantity, as that 30 or 40 Drops is a Dose; you may make it at your pleasare in a Glass of White-Wine, Tea, or other Liquor; it procures a good Appetite, helps Digostion, expels all Wind, Strengthens the Stomach, purifies the Blood, and destroys the Scurvy, with many other Virtues mentioned in the Eills given with it; but these six things (especially) it does beyond belief, without you experience it. Price One Shilling each Bottle.

It is to be Sold by Mr. John Dunton at the Raven in the Poultrey; and at these Costee-houses, Viz. Symonds-Inn in Chancery-Lane, at Vigure's, in the Old Pallace-Yard, Westminster, Victualling-Office at Tower-Hill, Man's at Charing-Cross, Esseat Whitechappel, North's in King-street by Guild-Hall, Richard's at Temple-bar, Smythers in Thames-street, Will's in Covent Garden, Blacketts at Spittle-sields, Wests at the Postern in Aldermanbury, John's in Fuller's Rents, Euckeridge's without Aldersgate, Hamet's on London-bridge, Brown's at Wapping Oldstairs, John's by the Kings-bench, Jonathan's in Exchange Asley, Smith's at Lambeth, by the Church, Cleve's at Greenwich, by the Church; by Mr. Tho. Collet. Jun. near the Hermitage, Tobacconist; Mr. Leavinston, Fruiterer at the Royal Exchange, and Tho. Howkins in George-yard in Lombard-street; the Author baving appointed him, only (beside himself) to Sell it Wholesale, any Person wanting it to Dispose of or Sell again, may be there furnished.